ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria's Speech Proroguing the Session of Parliament.

Royal Review of the National Position and Progress-Thanks for a Princely Dowry-Peace and Friendly Diplomacy-Commercial Negotiations in Paris-The Treaty of Washington and the Alabama Claims Bebt-Public Education-Treasury Income

> and Pious Invocation. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 5, 1873. Parliament was prorogued to-day.

QUEEN'S SPEECH, which was read by royal commission, is as fol-

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :-I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your arduous occupations.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE DOWRY. In bidding you larewell for a recess I make it my Arst duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provision for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between two

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and foreign Powers.

DIPLOMACY IN AFRICA. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other na tive Powers which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa.

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE. I have been able to bring to a satisfactory issue the commercial negotiations with France, in which my government has been for some time engaged. Under the provisions of the instrument signed on the 23d of July and awaiting ratification the treaties of 1860 were again put in force, with a comprehensive engagement contracted be tween the two countries for mutual treatment on the footing of the most favored nation, and the differential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils and for the general relief and extension of trade.

EXTRADITION. I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil. The ratifications of these treaties with the two last named Powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

I am still occupied in giving effect to those provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States and to the interests of my possessions in North America
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AWARD.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various changes of the State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of the public burdens by reducing both the sugar duties and the they previously stood. LEGISLATION IN GENERAL AND THE SCHOOLS

The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judica ture, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, will be found, as I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more cheap, certain, expeditious and effectual

The acts for the amendment of the Education act of 1870 and of the Endowed Schools act of 1869 will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment o solid national advantages through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes

The act relating to the regulation of railways monious working of the railway system of the

country. COMMERCIAL MARINE.

I have with pleasure assented to the act relating the Merchant Shipping, from which, and from the labors of the commission recently appointed, I hope for a diminution of the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed. INCOME AND INVOCATION.

The revenue has up to this time fully answered my expectations, and, although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by a variety of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement.

These and all other mercies of a Divine Providence will, I trust, find a suitable acknowledgment alike in our works and hearts.

Prince Arthur Betrothed for Marriage. LONDON, August 5, 1873, The betrothal of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, the seventh child of Queen Victoria, to the Princess Thyra, of Den-

mark, is announced. Bullion Supply, Discount and the Agriculturist Report.

LONDON, August 5, 1873. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the

open market is 7-16 per cent below the Bank of

The weather throughout England to-day is fair and favorable to the crops.

FRANCE.

Bourbonist Family Fusion-M. Thiers' Opinion of the Event-Military Replacement of Prussian Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Panis, August 5, 1873. A despatch from Vienna says the Count de Cham-

bord received the Count of Paris.

M. THIERS' OPINION OF ROYAL FUSION. Ex-President Thiers assures his republican riends that they need have no fears that a fusion of Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected. REPLACING THE PRUSSIANS.

The French troops entered Nancy to-day, and were received with wild enthusiasm by the citi-

GERMANY.

Emperial Entente With the Crown of Sweden.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 5, 1873. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is visiting King Oscar of Sweden.

THE CHOLERA.

Deaths Reported at Aurora, Ind. CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 5, 1873. It is reported here that a few deaths from cholera have occurred at Aurora, Ind., and that six new cases of the disease have occurred there to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 5, 1973. There have been two deaths from cholera at Carmi, Ili., and six new cases.

MEXICO

Herald Special Report from the Capital of the Republic.

the Loyalist Troops. Government Gains at the Congres-

A Famous Revolutionist Shot by

sional Elections. American Priests Relieved from

Penal Law Disabilities.

CHOLERA VISITATION.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Mexican capital, by way of

MATAMOROS, August 5, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent in Mexico City has forwarded the following special report, under date of the 2d instant. A FAMOUS REVOLUTIONIST EXECUTED.

The great Tepic chieftain, Lozada, has been captured and shot by the government forces. GOVERNMENT GAINS AT THE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the Congressional elections show great gains for the government.

AMERICAN PRIESTS RELIEVED FROM PENAL LAW ACTION.

The American priests whom the Mexican executive proposed to expel under action of the law against "pernicious foreigners" without legal process, have had a stay of proceedings granted in each case, with all advantage of the laws of the country. This has been accomplished by friendly American inter-

CHOLERA. Cholera is raging in the department of Chiapas.

SPAIN.

Foreign Allied Union for the Protection of Strangers-German Action in the Case of the Vigilante

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 5, 1873. The German government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed.

PRUSSIAN OPINION IN THE CASE OF THE VIGILANTE. Captain Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat Vigilante, will be removed from the command of the German squadron in the

UTAH.

Mrs. Young No. 17 in the Hands of Her Lawyers-The Papers To Be Served on the Prophet Again-A Fire Destroying Some of the Property of Zion.

SALT LAKE, Utah, August 5, 1873. The divorce case of Anne Eliza Young against Brigham Young was up to-day before Judge Emerson. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Hempstead, made the point that the papers were not properly served, masmuch as the serving officer was ap-pointed in Chambers, and not in Court. Judge Emerson ruled the point well taken, and the plaintiff must make service again. A new service of the papers will be at once made.

A fire in Ogden this morning destroyed seven ouildings, causing a loss of \$72,000. The Zion Cooperative Institution lost \$20,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The territorial election passed off quietly. Outside the Gentile mining camp the Mormon ticket was elected.

There was a tremendous rain storm yesterday, which did considerable damage.

The headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been moved from Omaha and estab-

BUTLER AND ROBESON.

General Ben Fishing for the Chief of the Navy at Little Boar's Head. RYE BEACH, N. H., August 5, 1873.

General Butler arrived here yesterday afternoon in his yacht America, and immediately proceeded to Little Boar's Head and called upon Secretary Robeson, who is stopping there. The event is supposed to have some political significance in con nection with Butler's campaign for the Massachu setts Governorship.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BOSTON, August 5, 1873. It is announced that the Republican State Cen tral Committee will meet in this city on Tuesday, August 12, to fix upon the time and place for hold-ing the State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICIAL CRIME. Alleged Swindling in the Recorder of Deeds' Office to the Amount of a Mil-

lion Dellars.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1873. There is great excitement in the streets to-night owing to the alleged discovery of gigantic frauds in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. . The origin in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The origin of the whole is attributed to an alleged conspiracy entered into between one C. M. Lesile, a large real estate dealer, who recently became a bankrupt, and a clerk in the Rocorder's office to issue clear certificates to properties already encumbered by mortgages. By this mode properties, it is charged, were remortgaged to the extent of \$700,000. The total amount of fraud has not been unearthed, but it will probably reach over a million dollars. These swindling operations were carried on during the administration of the former incumbent, and have been conceiled so nicely that it was by the merest accident that they were discovered, Lesile has left the city, and no one knows where he is.

YALE COLLEGE.

Another Hall To Be Built for the Divin. ity Classes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 5, 1873. The subscription of \$160,000 for the erection of a second theological hall for the Divinity School of Yale College, towards which a friend of the semi-Yale College, towards which a friend of the seminary recently subscribed \$80,000 on condition that the remainder would be raised by the 1st of August, has been completed by the professors becoming responsible for the sum still wanting, amounting to about six thousand dollars. The building, which will be similar and parallel to the noble edifice erected in 1870, opposite the northwest corner of the public square, will be capable of accommodating ninety students. It will be commenced at an early day, and be ready for occupancy in September, 1874.

The next building most urgently needed at Yale College is a university chapel.

MORE STABBING IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1873. Stabbing affairs have been so frequent in this city of late that the citizens are becoming alarmed This evening James Lamb was seriously wounded in the left side by a bowle knile thrust by the hands of John Harrington. The wounded man is in Pennsylvania Hospital, and the assailant is held for examination.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

Arrival of the Fleet at New Haven-Whistling for Wind in the Sound-Off for New London.

NEW HAVEN, Con., August 5, 1873.

The reception given last evening at Laurelton House to the members of the Atlantic Club was very pleasant, and the yachtsmen kept up dancing long after supper, returning on board in the early bours. Mr. Cozzens could not have done more to amuse his guests. The preparatory signal gun wa fired shortly after eight o'clock from on board the flagship Edward, Vice Commodore Monsel, and a minutes afterwards the fleet go way for New Haven. There was a tresh working breeze from the northeast and the tide was on the dash of the flood. The yachts got away pretty well together on the starboard tack, heading up to fetch out of the bay. The Nimous was the first to weigh her anchor, followed shortly afterwards by the Alert, Arion, Agnes and Edward, the Triton and Nellie G The latter was again in bad luck, as she parted her throat halyards, and the rest of the fleet got a good start before she got the damage repaired The Alert, with the Nimbus about a couple of hundred yards to leeward, both under jib and mainsail and towing their boats, started the lead. The Agnes was following after the Nimbus, and the Orion with club topsail set and boat on deck came dancing along in the wake of the Alert, as if determined to wipe out yesterday's defeat. The wind was very puffy, and flually the big sloop caught a black gust that came sweeping off the wooded shores of Lloyd's Neck, and clawing up through the wake of the Alert, took her wind, and shot away ahead. The little Nimbus was doing very well, and fetched out of the harbor without a tack, while the Agnes had to make a short board to the eastward. The Triton was holding good wind, and hugged right along the eastern shore, closing up rapidly on the Agnes. The Edward was acting as whipper-in to the floet, in company with the Nellie G. under canvas. At last, after passing the buoy off Lloyd's Neck, the Orion, Stella and Ningus staged to the eastward, with a view of hugging the Long Island shore. The Alert, followed by the Agnes and Triton, stood on toward Shippen Point, followed by the Edward and Nellie G. a couple of miles astern. The Orion stood on until off huntington Harbor, and then stood for the Connecticut shore. Shortly after ten o'clock the Alert was off Shippen, followed by the Triton and Agnes. The wind now lightened and shifted about all the way from northeast to southeast. The Agnes parted company with the Triton and on the port tack stood over for Eaton's Neck. It was rather doubtful for a short time which way the wind held; but presently it became apparent that Long Island shore was the place to be, as the wind was certainly hauling more to the southward. The Alert was doing well, making tack and tack with the Triton along the Connecticut shore. The Stella appeared to be doing well with the Orion, and the Nimbus was a mile astern of them. The wind soon became baffling, and for a short time the Alert appeared to be doing well with the Orion, and the Nimbus was a mile astern of them. The wind soon became baffling, and for a short time the Alert appeared to be doing well with the Orion, and the Nimbus was a mile astern of them. The win after the Nimbus, and the Orion with club topsai set and boat on deck came dancing along in wake of the Alert, as if determined to wipe yesterday's defeat. The wind was very puffy,

The Nellie G. and Alert came up and anchored off Long Dock, New Haven. The fleet start to-morrow for New London.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Twenty Negroes Lynch a White for the Alleged Violating of a Colored Woman. MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 5, 1873.

Twenty negroes charged with lynching W. H. Wyatt in Madison county, Tenn., have been arrested by citizens and carried to Jackson. All of the negroes were admitted to bail in the sum of \$500 each, except Joe Rice, Monroe Eldridge, Nathan Fair and Charles Reid, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Mr. Wyatt was a most brutai affair, and the story of his having outraged an old negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

SARATOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5, 1873. At a meeting of the Saratoga Monument Assomonument on the site of the surrender of Burgoyne held in Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, to-day the following officers were chosen:-President, Hamilton Fish, of New York; Vice Presi dents, Horatio Seymour, of Utica; James M. Marom, of Saratoga Springs; Secretary, William L. Stone, of New York city; Corresponding Secretary, Edward A. B. Canning, of New York city; Treasurer, Charles H. Payne, of Schuyler-ville, New York. A number of committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned for one year, subject to the cail of the Chairman.

ACQUITTAL OF A COLLECTOR.

PORTLAND, Me., August 5, 1873. Barnabas M. Roberts, collector of Belfast, was tried to-day before Wm. H. Clifford, United States Commissioner, on the charge of violating the law prohibiting officers of revenue from engaging in trade, and was acquitted on the ground, first, that a civil and not a criminal action should be brought to recover the penalty; and, second, that the evidence did not establish anything against

A JERSEY COURT MARTIAL. Colonel Drake Found Guilty of Disobedience.

TRENTON, N. J., August 5, 1873. The court martial called to consider certain charges against Colonel J. Madison Drake, of the Third regiment, State National Guard, promulgated its findings to-day. They find him guity of disobedience of orders and acquit him of all other charges. They sentence him to be reprimanded by the Major General commanding the National Guard of New Jersey in orders. The Court regret that an officer who has such a brilliant record for gallant services rendered during the last war should so far lorget the first duty of a soldier as to be found guilty of dissoledience of orders.

This affair grew out of the fact that at the celevation of the raising of a soldier's monument in oration of the raising of a soidier's monument, in Camden, Colonel Drake marched his regiment to Philadelphia, contrary to the orders of General De

A WARNING TO UNSKILLED BATHERS.

An inquest was held by Coroner Britton in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, over the remains of a young Scotchman named George Ecatson, who drowned while bathing in Pryor's Basin, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in that city on Mon-day night last. It seems the man could not swim, and, having gone out into deep water, sunk to rise no more alive. A verdict was rendered of acciden-

THE VERMONT SOLDIERS' REUNION. RUTLAND, Vt., August 5, 1873.

the Vermont soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, to be held here on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., is now completed, and the veterans are already arriving. It is expected that fully 2,500 men will be present and at least twelve bunds of music. Governor Converse, Licutenant Governor Taft, Generals Divens, Hawley, Doubleday, Roberts, Foster and several other distinguished soldiers will be among the honored guests. Colonel W. S. Veasey, of Ruttand, who distinguished himself at Gettysburg, has been appointed Commanding General.

On Wednesday evening a reception will be held the residence of Charles Clement, in honor of Governor Converse. On Thursday there will be a grand review, and on Thursday evening there will be a torchlight procession, with brigade evolutions. The men will encamp on the Rutland county fair ground. is now completed, and the veterans

A SHOCKING BOILER ACCIDENT.

St. Louis, Mo., August 6, 1873. A fine in one of the boilers of the Pacific flouring mill collapsed to-day, and David Collins, who was working about seventy-five feet from the boiler, was literally boiled by escaping steam. He died

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

Preparations for the Conservative State Convention To-Day-The Names Put Forward for the Gubernatorial Nom ination and Other State Officers.

RICHMOND, August. 5, 1873. The city is crowded to-night with delegates to the Conservative State Convention which will meet -morrow in the theatre. Not only in numbers but in character and reputation, the body promise equal to any that has sembled in Virginia. The Central Committee this afternoon determined that Colonel Harman, of Staunton, shall call Convention to order as temporary Chairman, and the indications are that Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, will be selected as permanent Chairman. The contest for nomination for Gov ernor is narrowed down to General Kemper and Colonel R. E. Withers, with a prospect almost amounting to a certainty that the former will be ominated. He is supported by every delegation from the Valley and is strong in every quarter of the State. He was Speaker of the House of Delegates at the breaking out of the war, when he re-signed and entered the army as colonel. He be-came a major general and was left on the fiold of Gettysburg so severely wounded that his death seemed certain. His opponent was also a brave soldier.

For Lieutenant Governor, General James A.

solder.

For Lieutenant Governor, General James A. Waiker, of Pulaski, who commanded Stonewall Jackson's brigade, is the decided tavorite, though the friends of Mr. John Goode, of Norfolk, are urging his claims strongly to-night. For Attorney General there are several prominent contestants, and if the Valley does not present a candidate of its own, R. T. Daniels, of Richmond, Chairman of the State Central Committee, will be selected. He is an eminent lawyer and scholar, and is the uncle of Monceux D. Conway and the late John M. Daniel, of the Richmond Examiner.

A conference with delegates from every part of the State shows the most determined spirit to beat the republican ticket. With a view to this arrangements will at once be made to inaugurate the hottest canvass ever witnessed in the Old Dominion. It was thought that the Withers party would move the adoption of the two-thirds rule, with a view of defeating Kemper and nominating some new man; but Kemper has developed so much strength that his friends can easily de eat such a proposition.

Delegates are still arriving, and others are expected to-morrow morning. There is no great excitement, and no bitterness of feeling exhibited among the friends of the various candidates for nominations. All say they will heartily support any ticket nominated. Neither the names of R. M. T. Hunter nor Governor Smith will be placed before the Convention, although both have been promi-T. Hunter nor Governor Smith will be placed before the Convention, although both have been promi-nently urged for the nomination during the past three months through the journals of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Sam Randall's Call for the Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre-What Must Be Done to Reanimate the Dry Bones of the Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1873. The democracy of the city are active throughout the different wards, and are commencing the work of the campaign. The following address, from the pen of "Sam" Randall, is being extensively circulated :-

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOM, PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1873. By direction of the Democratic State Committee I announce that the Democratic State Convention will assemble at Wilkesbarre on the 27th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. It is urgently asked, that the democracy of the respective counties of the commonwealth will at once organize for the approaching canvas; corruption and violence of every descripof the respective counties of the commonwealth will at once organize for the approaching canvas; corruption and violence of every description were practised by the radicals in almost every part of the State at the last State election, and thus was nullified the choice of the people of the State. To accomplish this the ballot box was polluted, fellow citizens, by the use of money and the practice of all kinds of fraud, a radical Governor and a radical Legislature, in consequence, were chosen. A vigorous effort must be made to brevent a repetition of these gross outrages, and it is believed by an immediate and united struggle and thorough organization of the party that this result, so desirable, can be accomplished. It is the duty of every democrat to make an exertion to that end.

The State Committee instructed me, in giving the foregoing notice to the democracy of Pennsylvania, to earnestly call the attention of the people to the political condition of Lousiana. In complying with this direction and expressing the wish of the committee, the democratic party of the Commonwealth is invoked to take such action in the county convents, enable that body to declare the opinion and judgment of the democrats of Pennsylvania in regard to the infamous acts of the lederal Executive in subjugating, overthrowing and destroying the rights of the people of a sovereign State by violent, unlawful and unconstitutional means, using federal troops and the usurped power of a federal Court to determine and decide questions of State franchise, constitution and government.

Will the people not pause and reflect, that they may see to what form of government we are with

Will the people not pause and reflect, that they may see to what form of government we are with certainty drifting, and apply a remedy before it is too tate? Let the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the government be quickly and fixedly restored to the limits within which our Revolutionary fathers prescribed they should be exercised. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

Gathering of the Straightouts of '98-No More Unholy Alliances for "Dems"-William Allen Will Probably Be Nominated for Governor. COLUMBUS, August 5, 1873.

There are over five thousand strangers here, inluding the members of the Convention and friends of democracy and observing politicians. The ratification meeting of Cocktails held in Cincinnati has not frightened away the delegates but has been the cause of bringing men from se-

Cincinnati has not frightened away the delegates, but has been the cause of bringing men from secusion who have not taken part in any political contest for twenty-five years. Judge Thurman has been lit all day. In an interview with him he maintained that politic demeanor for which he is noted, declining any questions concerning the platform, adding that although he might know what would be a strong plank in the platform he cared not to have anything teiegraphed to the papers.

Cincinnati papers, save the Enquirer, have no editorials on the Convention or its results. A Columbus journal says the State sovereignty resolutions of '98, naming the ancient Wilman Allen for Governor, constitute the latest epitome of democratic progress. Although Allen requested his friends not to mention his name to the Convention, despatenes from him this evening say:—

"If I am nominated by the Convention I will accept." Living on his farm, Allen has not taken part in politics for twenty-live years, though he has always been a democrat and free trader. He was in the Senate with Webster, Clay and Benton, and was not considered last among them. He will be nominated by acclamation. John McSweeney was next favorite. The Lieutenant Governor nomination resis between General Boyle, Weilington, Stillwell and Lewis D. Campbell. Stillwell is lavored by the Young Democracy, but the general opinion is that Campbell will be the choice of the Convention. There has been no mention of who the candidates for other offices will be. Forewarned and forearmed the unterrified democracy, with its host, for other offices will be. Forewarned and fore-armed the unterrified democracy, with its host, will open a new campaign for a larewell fight or a grand triumph, their motto being "No unholy

ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY. Alleged Frauds in the Election of Two State Politicians.

LEXINGTON, August 5, 1873. Colonel Wm. C. Goodloe and Colonel Pratt, both republicans, have been elected to the State Senate and Legislature. The election will be contested for iligeal negro voting.

CHEROKEE ELECTIONS.

The Ocmulgee Statesmen Aswiting the Result of the Balloting Throughout the Cherokee Nation. St. Louis, Mo., August 5, 1873.

An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and delegates to the Grand Council at Ocmulgee, which meets on the first Monday in December next. The interest of the election rests mainly upon

The interest of the election rests mainly upon the issues which have sprung up in the Nation during the past few years relative to the establishment of a territorial government for the indian Territory and the allotment of land in severalty. The progressive party believe they have carried the election, but, owing to the remoteness of some of the voting precincts and the absence of the telegraph, the result cannot be ascertained for some days.

The new council of Cherokees will vote to ratify or reject the constitution which was framed by the Grand Council at Occuracy in 1870, and upon this issue the campaign was conducted.

SETTLING A DISPUTE.

During an altercation last evening between James Kelly and his wife Bridget, who live at the corner of Carlisie and West streets, James drew a sailors' clasp knife and cut Bridget severely on the neck and face. The injured woman was removed to the Park Hospitaj, but the husband escaped.

OIL AND FIRE.

The Standard Oil Works at Hunter's Point in Flames.

Three Barges and Two Tank Boats Consumed-The Oil and Sheds Eaten Away-A Total Loss of \$125,000-The Captain of One of the Boats Blown Almost to Atoms-Narrow Escape of Three Families from Death-Checking the Flames-Scenes.

.'ire broke out yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock on a tank boat lying near the dock of the Standard Oil Works Company, Hunter's injuring the brig Oscar and making a total wrech of the company's tanks and sheds on the dock. The oll works are located immediately opposite the hospital at Blackwell's Island and the premises are bounded on the north by the canal, on the south by Tenth street, on the east by Front street and on the west by the river. The irontage of the works extends a distance of 65) leet, and back as far as Tenth street there is a depth of some 250 feet. The tanks were three in number, besides a new one with a capacity of 7,000 barrels, which is in process of construction. The sheds were nothing but frame buildings, for the most part only one story high. THE BOATS IN THE CANAL

The barges and tank boats which were destroyed were immediately in front of the dock, the tank immediately beside the dock being a water tank, while that upon which the fire broke out lay immediately outside of it in the canal. Westward of and adjoining the inside tank was the barge Morris Barnes, beside her being the barge Globe, and a little further out in the water was the barge Sturtevant, having the brig Oscar lying besid her. Only a few yards distance nearer the river lay a number of barges, brigs and boats. The tank boat on which the fire occurred had on board the captain, a man named Myers, and, tank boat Captain Cody was alone. The barge Morris Barnes had on board Captain Deedy, his wife, and his children, a little boy and girl. On board the Globe Were her captain, his wife and two children, and his sister-in-law and one child. Sturtevant had on board the captain, his two children and a deck hand. THE PIRST SHOCK.

At about half-past one o'clock the terrific sound of an explosion was heard for a considerable dis tance in all directions from the oil works, and the firemen of Long Island City, at once divining that some catastrophe had occurred along the oil docks, hastened to get ready the fire apparatus, such as it was. Even in the short space of time it took to do this they seemed to have been tardy. A crowd in the neighborhood of Tenth street, outside the Standard Oil Works Company's premises, showed the firemen where their services were needed. Such feeble fire appliances a Hunter's Point could afford were not likely to stay or check the rapid flight of flame in such a place, so that within a few moments boats, barges and the company's works were all in a blaze. Help was at once sought from all sides, and as speedily as possible it came; but even within ten minutes it was needed only to stop the fire from seizing within its grasp neighboring premises. The scene in the vicinity of the fire during the first hour after it broke out was so excitis the neighborhood populated, it seemed as if every man and boy capable of moving had turned cut to see the fire for a mile around; and fears were felt, as is usual on such occasions, that the flames would creep up the entire length of the canal. The police turned out in full force and guarded all the entrances to the dock, and the crowd was therefore obliged to be content with speculating or with seeing as much as possible from advantageous points. As the fire was visible from its start to the passengers on board the Twenty-third street and Thirty-fourth street ferries, the number of spectators was constantly receiving additions. Everybody was inquiring of his neighbor the particulars of the fire, but one man knew as much about it as his neighbor, and the only point of information that was freely given con-sisted in the last that about this time a year ago a fire had occurred at the very same dock. At that time, however, the fire was of a more popular character, for it extended considerably more to the southward, and the flames rose in brilliant pillars, whereas now the only constant column ascending was a huge one of smoke.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The boat in which the lire broke out was empty, while that beside it was filled with iresh water to was far the engines. Though the boat was and be used for the engines. Though the boat was empty, yet it was filed with all sorts of vapors and gases and saturated with oil, for this boat was constantly in use carrying the unrefined oil to the dock. It need not, therefore, be said with what rapidity the flames travelled, nor how greedily they were received by the adjoining boat and barges, all of which were used in the business of the oil Company, nor how the thinnest fame, once risen and descended, and caught anywhere among the sheds, would envelope the entire vicinity in a whole block of hame; for there were here some seven thousand barrels of oil stored, in various degrees of process. It was even wonderful how long a time it took for the fire to devour the entire place; but this fortunate comparative slowness was due to the circumstance that the tank lying immediately beside the dock was filled with water, and this to an extent dampened the ardor of the flames. But once passed the water boat there was no further check. The most that could now be done was to try to confine the fire, and, as may be imagined, there was not much time to think at all during the time that elapsed between the first explosion on board that that how the sheds were reached and the solid pyramid of fire rose in the air, stretching its point far up into the heavens; then its lurid brightness gradually resolving itself into a black and murky mist.

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The Long Island City Fire Department was soon present in full force, numbering some seventy-six men, with six hand engines and three trucks, under command of Engineer John M. Snyder and his assistants Murray and Marphy, Speedily also on the ground were steamers 12 and 13 of the Erocklyn Fire Department, under the command of Assistant Chief Engineer John Smith. The towboat Uncle Abe was soon but into service on the east of the oil works, throwing a number of streams to protect the premises adjoining, while one of the Williamsburg terryboats did similar service from the west side. Opposite, on the other side of the canal, owners of property protected themselves by using their own hose freely, the fire being thus attacked from every quarter. The fire raged most fiercely during the first hour or so, the three barges being all in flames. The brig Oscar also caught fire, but was fortunately towed out to the river without sustaining serious damage. All the barges, brigs and boats that had been lying in the vicinity of the company's dock when the fire broke out were towed down the river suchy before the fire caught the oil barges. At about four o'clock the firemen had worked so hard and the boats had done such good service that no fears were entertained of the spread of the fiames beyond their present confines.

Various rumors were adeat as to the origin of the fire, but the one generally credited was that when ascribed to Captain Myers the misfortune of carelessiy using a lighted match.

Stories went that the Captain, in lighting a cigar, carelessiy threw the match away, or that, having finished smoking, he threw away the end of the cigar, which fell in some cotton that was on the deck. Some of the higher employes of the company, however, affirm that though the Captain sometimes smoked a pipe on board, he always lit it by the aid of a cigar, for the oil is dangerous only when it catches a flame. It would appear that nothing certain is known about the origin of the fire, and of

certain is known about the origin of the fire, and all the stories told are founded upon the one allegation that Captain Myers had been seen smoking a cigar on the boat a short time before the explosion. But if Captain Myers had been so indiscreet as to be careless in using a lighted match, he paid the penalty of his indiscretion with his life, for he was blown almost to nothing by the explosion.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MYERS—RUMORS.

Many and various rumors were circulated during the alternoon as to whether or not Captain Myers had met his death on the boat. It had been receip said that a man had been seen carried away

Myers had met his death on the boat. It had been reely said that a man had been seen carried away soon after the crowds had begun to gather about the piace, and that evidently he was badly wounded. Some said that he was conveyed to one place, some to another; but no one knew who he was or wither he went, and the doctors in the neighborhood had not been called upon to attend any person of such a character. This man, whoever he was, could scarcely have been any person of such a character. This man, whoever he was, could scarcely have been the Captain, though many hoped it was he, for at about hail-past four o'clock Fireman Halesworth, of truck No. 2, of the Long Island City Fire Department, saw among the debris of the boat Captain Myers had had charge of what purported to be a trunk of a dead body, and immediately called out to those around him for assistance.

A little examination showed that the fireman's suspicions were correct, and the lifeless mass before him was the body of a man, the bead, arms and feet having been blown completely away. The body, or what was left of it, was soon conveyed to one of the outhouses hard by, where it was left for the action of the Coroner. It was said that some one recognized a watch found in the vest pocket on the body as being that of Captain Myers, but this needs corroboration. As to the deck hand said to have been with Captain Myers on board the borst, nothing has been heard of him, nor is it certain whether or not he was on board the boat at all at the time of the explosion. Captain Cody escaped unhart. Fortunately all those persons named above as having been on board the barges were rescued, though serious doubts had been left for several hours as to their fate, as it was well known that they were on board the vessels when the fire broke out. These people contrived to escape by the humane efforts of some boatmen, who rowed them out to the river. One family only, so far as was known yesteriay, suffered, and that was Captain Deedy's, the Captain getting badly bruised in the leg by being pitched against the side of the vessel, and his wife losing some sixty-five deliars and all her own, her husband's and her children's clothing. The children were unhurt. Thus family narrowly escaped with their lives, and must have perished but for the manly services of one of the Company's employés, whom Mrs. Deedy says his comrades knew as "Mike." Beyond these casualties there is nothing serious to record.

The Big Column of smoke which rose from the neighborhood ascended with continuous force during all the afternoon, veering southeastward by the force of the northeast which that was burning. The hage column of smoke which rose from the neighborhood ascended with continuous force during all the afternoon, veering southeastward by the force of the northeast wind that was blowing. This gigantic signal of the fire fanel's destructiveness grew tic

in a never changing direction toward a doomed place. Nearer the wrecks, the thick lurid flames might be seen jumping up from the boats with a vigorous, maddened force, as if yelling that they would not be crushed out, and starting out from the sides of the dock as if seeking excess for a fury that had not been subdued. The firemen kept on working hard until late in the evening, when only smouldering heaps of timbers were left of the fire. The Losses and Insurances.

It is said that the total loss on the shock, including the barges, will be about one hundred thousand dollars, and the loss on the sheds, &c., about twenty-five thousand dollars. This, of course, is only an estimate. As to the insurances, an agent of a prominent company yesterday supplied the reporters with the following list:—Liverpool, London and Globe, \$15,000; North British, \$10,000; Phomix, \$20,000; Ætna, of Hartford, \$25,000; Hulliansburg City, \$25,000; Lamar, \$3,000; Hoffman, \$2,500; Fairfield County, \$2,500; Ruggers, \$1,500; Equitable, Providence, \$2,500; German, of Eric, \$1,250; St. Joseph, Mo., \$2,500; State of Missouri, \$1,250; Star, of New York, \$2,500; North Missouri, \$1,500; Arctic, \$1,500; Fairfield County, \$2,500; North Missouri, \$1,500; Arctic, \$1,500; Fairfield County, \$2,500; North Missouri, \$1,500; Arctic, \$1,500; Etna, \$1,500; German-American, \$5,000; Firemen's Fund, of California, \$2,500.

The sheds were insured in the Ætna, of Hartfornia, \$2,500.

The sheds were insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for \$3,000: in the Manhattan, of New York, \$2,500; in others, in all, \$15,000.

A CELESTIAL DUEL.

Ah Jan Flullu Yung and Lak Zud Qui Laid Out as Flat as a Pigtail.

LITTLE ROCK, Ack., August 5, 1873. Ah Jan Fluilu Yung and Lak Zud Qui Cam, two Chinamen, fought a duel in Lincoln county on Thursday. The latter was killed and the former arrested and lodged in juli at Pine Bluff.

THE ALLEN-M'COOLE PRIZE FIGHT.

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 5, 1873.

prize fight, which is to come off on September 3, was made to-night at McCoole's saloon. Fifteen hundred dollars is now up. The last deposit will be made just prior to the meeting.

WRESTLING AT PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, Pas. August 5, 1873. In a wrestling match between Ted Law and

Mike Tiernay, the referee has decided that the men must wrestle again on Monday. FIRE IN EAST THIRTIETH STREET.

At five minutes to nine o'clock last evening fre was discovered on the top floor of the four story brown stone house No. 3 East Thirtieth street, occupied by R. V. Lynch as a residence. The firemen were prompily on hand, and through their efforts the flames were extinguished after damage to the extent of \$3,000 had been inflicted.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Wednesday for Oncenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn

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